

PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTS OF FIVE NEW GENERA
OF STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEANS

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In 1968 I presented the first attempt at a revision of the stomatopod genus *Squilla*, then a large and heterogeneous assemblage of species. Two genera were removed from the synonymy of *Squilla* and eight new genera were recognized. Two of the new genera, *Anchisquilla*, containing four species, and *Squilloides*, to which six were assigned, were considered to be more heterogeneous than the remainder of the genera separated from *Squilla*. The study of additional material since 1968 has shown that several new genera should be recognized for species originally assigned to *Anchisquilla* and *Squilloides*. This opportunity also is taken to recognize another genus for one species previously assigned to *Alima*.

Three of the four species originally assigned to *Anchisquilla* (Manning, 1968:127) are removed to new genera below, restricting *Anchisquilla* to the type-species, *Squilla fasciata* De Haan, 1844, and a second species, *A. punctata* Blumstein, 1974. As Moosa (1975:9) correctly pointed out, *A. fasciata* has fixed apices on the submedian teeth of the telson.

Squilloides is restricted to two of the five species originally assigned to it (Manning, 1968:131). Since 1968 I have been able to examine the type of one species originally placed in *Squilloides*, *Squilla minor* Jurich, 1904; it proved to be a small species of *Clorida*, similar to but distinct from *C. fallax* (Bouvier, 1914). A redescription of *C. minor* is in preparation. Two of the other species originally assigned to *Squilloides*, *Squilla lata* Brooks, 1886 and *S. gilesi* Kemp, 1911, are referred to a new genus, below. *Squilloides* is restricted to the type-species, *Squilla leptosquilla* Brooks, 1886, and a second species originally assigned to it, *Squilla tenuispinis* Wood-Mason, 1891.

A planned review of families and genera of Stomatopoda from the Indo-West-Pacific region, which has been in preparation for some time, will be delayed further pending completion and publication of other studies. That review will include keys to all genera and comparative illustrations of the type-species of each genus, and the interrelationships of the higher taxa will be explored in detail.

Original references for species mentioned in the text but not cited in the references below can be found in Kemp (1913).

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Alimopsis, new genus

Definition.—Eye large, cornea bilobed, inner margin of eye the longer. Ocular scales separate. Carapace with median carina. Mandibular palp and 2 epipods present. Dactylus of claw with 5 teeth. Lateral process of fifth thoracic somite bilobed. Lateral processes of sixth and seventh thoracic somites not markedly bilobed. Abdomen with median carina. Submedian teeth of telson with fixed apices. Basal prolongation of uropod with inner margin crenulate.

Type-species.—*Squilla supplex* Wood-Mason, 1875.

Etymology.—The name is derived from the Greek *-opsis*, like, in combination with the generic name *Alima*. The gender is feminine.

Remarks.—*Alimopsis*, which includes only the type-species, shows close affinities with *Alima*, as the name implies, differing mainly in the retention of the mandibular palp, the reduction of the number of epipods from 4 to 2, and the development of a median carina on the anterior 5 abdominal somites. The type-species is known from several localities around India (Kemp, 1913).

Anchisquilloides, new genus

Definition.—Eye moderately large, cornea bilobed, inner margin of eye the longer. Ocular scales separate. Carapace without median carina. Mandibular palp and 4 species present. Dactylus of claw with 5–6 teeth. Lateral processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh thoracic somites single. Abdomen with median carina. Submedian teeth of telson with movable apices. Inner margin of basal prolongation of uropod serrate.

Type-species.—*Squilla mcneilli* Stephenson, 1953.

Etymology.—The name is derived from the Greek *anchi-*, near, in combination with the generic name *Squilloides*. The gender is masculine.

Remarks.—*Anchisquilloides* contains only the type-species, *A. mcneilli* (Stephenson), from Australia. The genus shows no close affinities with any other squillid genus, although the telson shape more or less resembles that found in *Squilloides*.

Distosquilla, new genus

Definition.—Eye large, cornea bilobed, outer margin of eye the longer. Ocular scales separate. Carapace without median carina. Mandibular palp absent, 3 epipods present. Dactylus of claw with 4 teeth. Lateral processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh thoracic somites single. Abdomen lacking median carina. Submedian teeth of telson with movable apices. Basal prolongation of uropod with row of spines on inner margin.

Type-species.—*Squilla miles* Hess, 1865.

Etymology.—The name is from the Latin *disto*, different, in combination with the generic name *Squilla*. The gender is feminine.

Remarks.—*Distosquilla*, which includes only the type-species, shows no close affinities with any other genus of squillid. The shape of the eye is unique within the family.

Lenisquilla, new genus

Definition.—Eye of moderate size, cornea bilobed, inner margin of eye the longer. Carapace without median carina. Mandibular palp present, usually 4 epipods present. Dactylus of claw with 6 teeth. Lateral process of fifth thoracic somite single, lateral processes of sixth and seventh somites not markedly bilobed. Abdomen without median carina. Submedian teeth of telson with fixed apices. Basal prolongation of uropod crenulate or with row of sharp spines.

Type-species.—*Squilla lata* Brooks, 1886.

Etymology.—The name is from the Latin *leni-*, smooth, in combination with the generic name *Squilla*. The gender is feminine.

Remarks.—*Lenisquilla* appears related to two genera with very small eyes, *Clorida* and *Cloridopsis*, resembling them in eye shape and in structure of the lateral processes of the exposed thoracic somites. It differs from both of these genera in having fixed apices on the submedian teeth of the telson. As in *Clorida*, the ocular scales are more or less fused into a single plate.

Lenisquilla includes *L. gilesi* (Kemp, 1911), *L. lata* and *L. lata spinosa* (Blumstein, 1970), and *L. espinosa* (Blumstein, 1974). The status of the two forms described by Blumstein requires clarification; *L. espinosa* is almost certainly based on a juvenile, possibly a postlarva.

Levisquilla, new genus

Definition.—Eye small, cornea bilobed, inner margin of eye the longer. Ocular scales separate. Carapace without median carina. Mandibular palp absent. Four epipods present. Dactylus of claw with six teeth. Lateral processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh thoracic somites single. Abdomen lacking median and submedian carinae. Submedian teeth of telson with movable apices. Basal prolongation of uropod with row of spines on inner margin.

Type-species.—*Squilla inermis* Manning, 1965.

Etymology.—The name is from the Latin *levis*, smooth, in combination with the generic name *Squilla*. The gender is feminine.

Remarks.—*Levisquilla* includes the type-species, known only from Japan. It resembles *Clorida* in general features, but differs from all species in that genus in having a smooth, flattened telson, lacking supplementary

dorsal ornamentation. It also resembles *Cloridopsis*, but differs in lacking the median carina on the carapace, in having sharp marginal denticles on the telson and spines on the inner margin of the basal prolongation of the uropod. *Levisquilla* also differs from representatives of both of these genera in having the ocular scales distinctly separate medially.

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